GIMEMA International Meeting

New Frontiers in Hematologic Research: Quality of Life and Artificial Intelligence

The value of integrating early palliative care to improve patient outcomes

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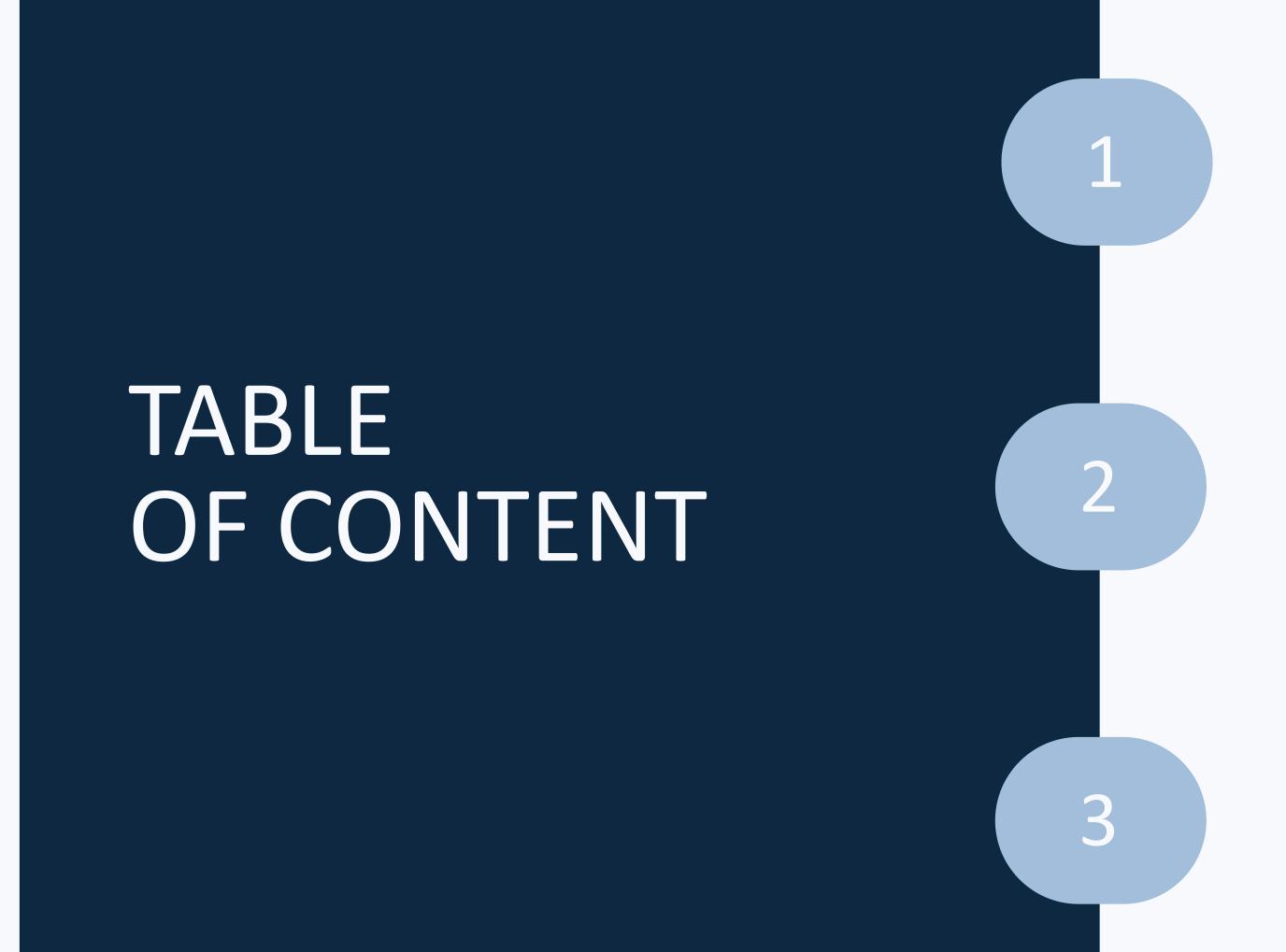
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Disclosures of Leonardo Potenza

No disclosures





The Shift of Palliative Care: From EOL to Diagnosis

The value of EPC in Onco and Hema Patients

Why does EPC obtain such results?

The Shift of Palliative Care: From EOL to Diagnosis



1

Inpatient Symptom Control

Palliative Care

From the 1960s until just over a decade ago

2

Preparing for Death

3

Arranging Hospice Admission



1

Emotional

PC Neglected

several dimension of the person

2

Relational

3

Spiritual



PC = EOL

It contributed to the persistent misconception that palliative care equals end-of-life care.



1

Earlier in the course of advanced cancer

EARLY Palliative Care

From more than a decade now

2

Typically from Diagnosis

3

Outpatient settings



The value of Early PC in Onco and Hema Patients







1st

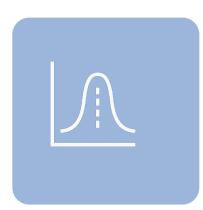
Redefining the ROLE of Palliative Care



2nd

HRQOL





15 RCTs



11.36

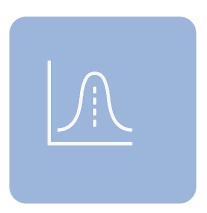
HRQoL **Improvement** within the first **1–3 months** of the intervention



3rd

Symptom Burden





RCTs



354

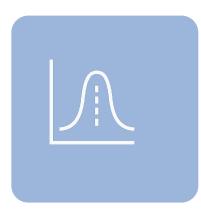
Symptom **intensity** scores were **Lower** in patients receiving EPC





Psychological Distress





5 RCTs



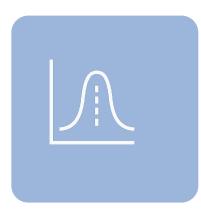
Lower Depressive symptoms in the early palliative care group





Survival Benefit





3 RCTs



2.7_{to}6.5

Months, involving 6% to 15% pts



Can this model be applied to patients with HM?



Hematologic Malignancies

Highly heterogeneous group

1 Unpredictable Trajectories

2

Prognostication is frequently challenging

3

Clinicians-patients close relationship



1

Feasibility

Multiple Studies

Over the past decade

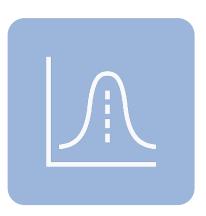
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Acceptability

3

Cost-effectiveness



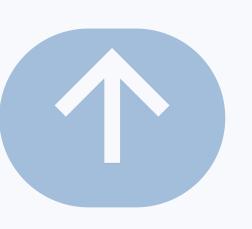


3 RCTs, 1 Phase II trial, and 3 retrospective studies



Patients with AML and MM, and those undergoing HSCT

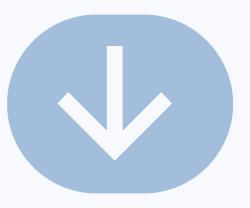




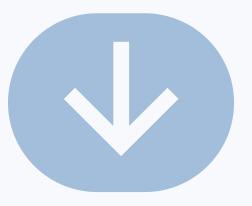
Quality of life

2 RCTs

Inpatient AML, HSCT



Physical symptoms, anxiety and depression



Psychological Distress during hospitalization



PTSD

In **HSCT** patients, **reduction** of **PTSD** was **still** measurable **six months** after the intervention.

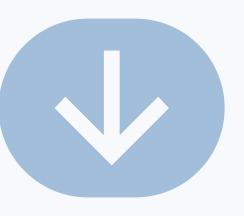




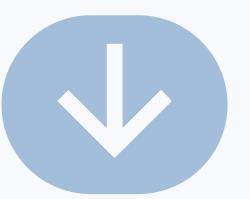
Pain intensity and pain interference



Inpatient AML



Acute stress disorders



Traumatic stress symptoms

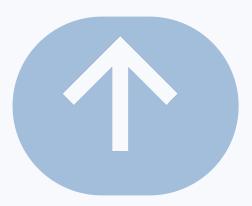




Quality of Care

1 RCT and 3 Retrospective

Outpatient AML and MM



GOC And ACP

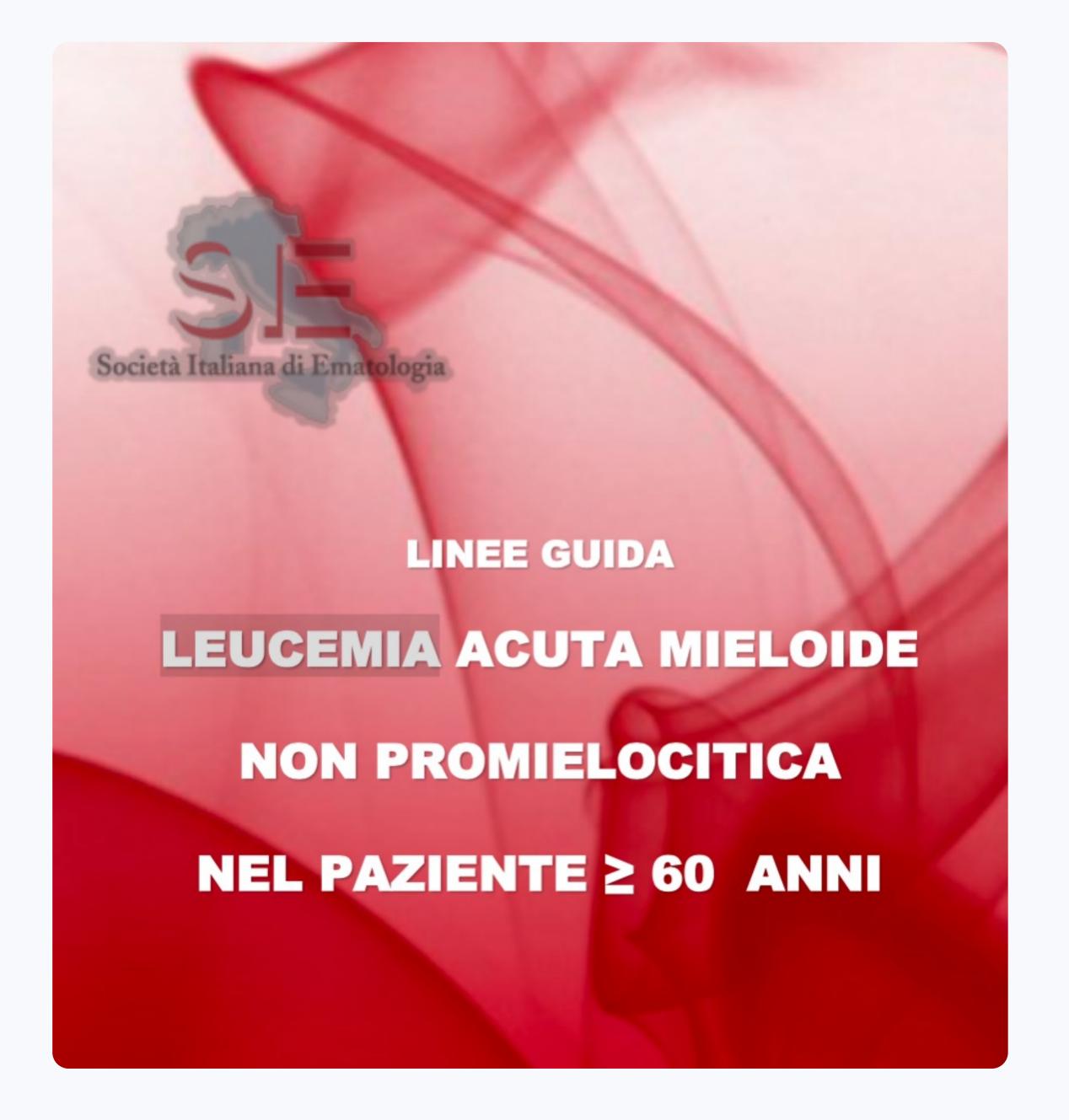


Aggressive care near EOL



Indication Of Good Clinical Practice

The panel recommends, where feasible, early involvement of the palliative care team ...to promote simultaneous intervention by the haematologist and the palliative care specialist.

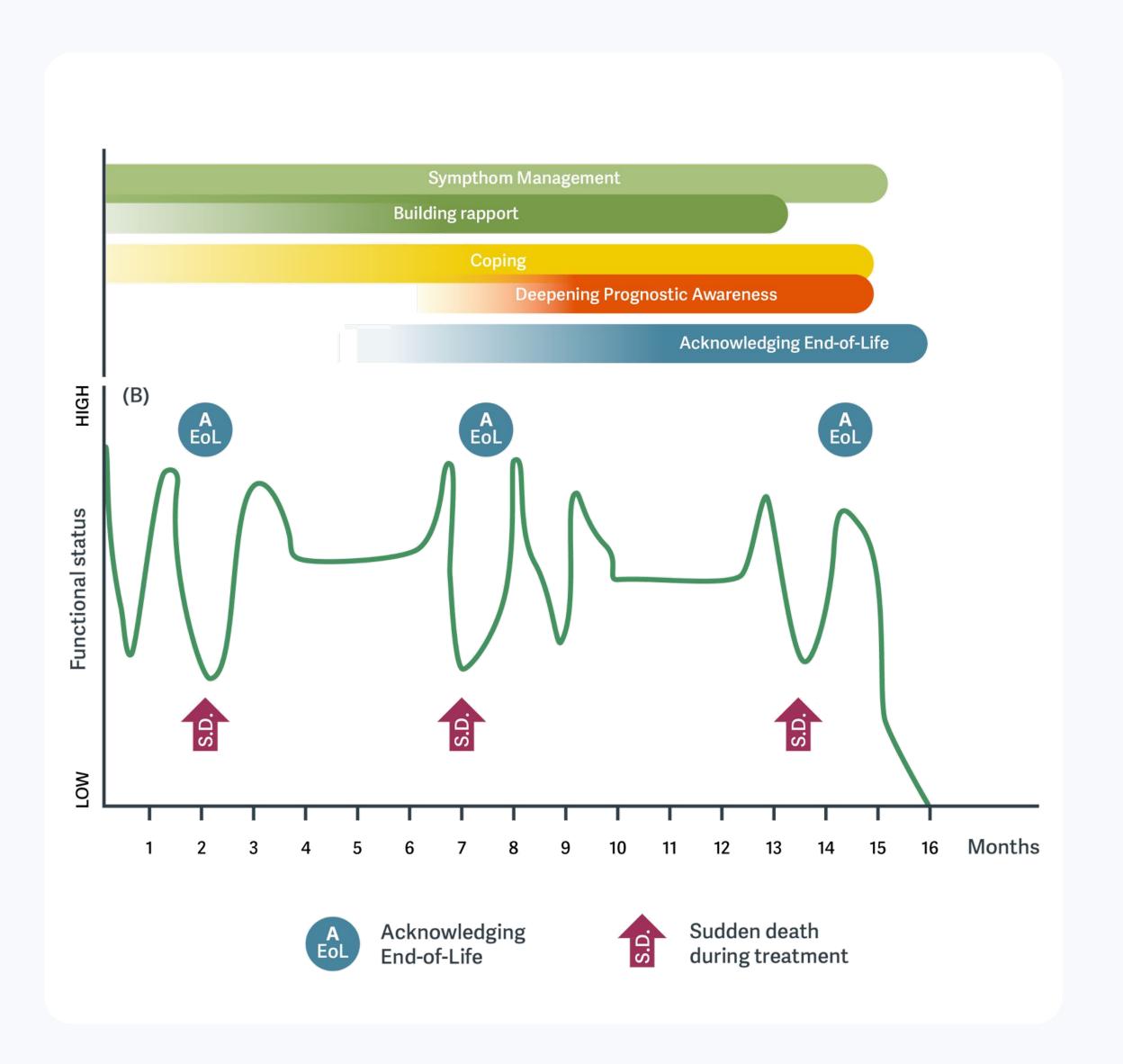




How Can Early Palliative Care Achieve These Results?



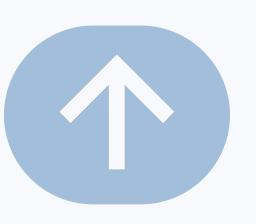
Focus of EPC visits



6th TASK

PC physicians describe their intervention as serving as a liaison between patients and the oncologists

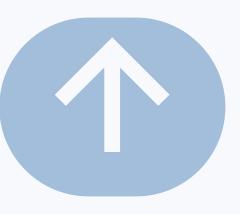




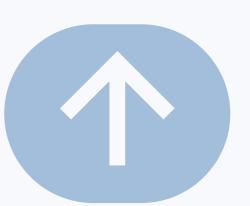
Use active coping



and Early Palliative Care



Apply positive reframing



Develop acceptance



Coping Strategies mediated

QoL

78%

Effect mediated by Coping

Depression

66.3%

Effect mediated by Coping

Anxiety

35%

Effect mediated by Coping



Conclusions



The early integration of palliative care in advanced solid cancer is associated with better quality of life



The early integration of palliative care in advanced solid cancer is associated with reduced physical and psychological symptoms



The early integration of palliative care in advanced solid cancer is associated with less aggressive care at the end of life



The early integration of palliative care in advanced solid cancer is associated in some cases with improved survival



These benefits are now proven achievable even in hematologic malignancies (AML, HSCT and MM)



Early palliative care should become **routine** for patients with **metastatic solid tumors** and **should be explored** and **implemented** in patients with **hematologic malignancies**



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